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THE Fatherland

A Weekly

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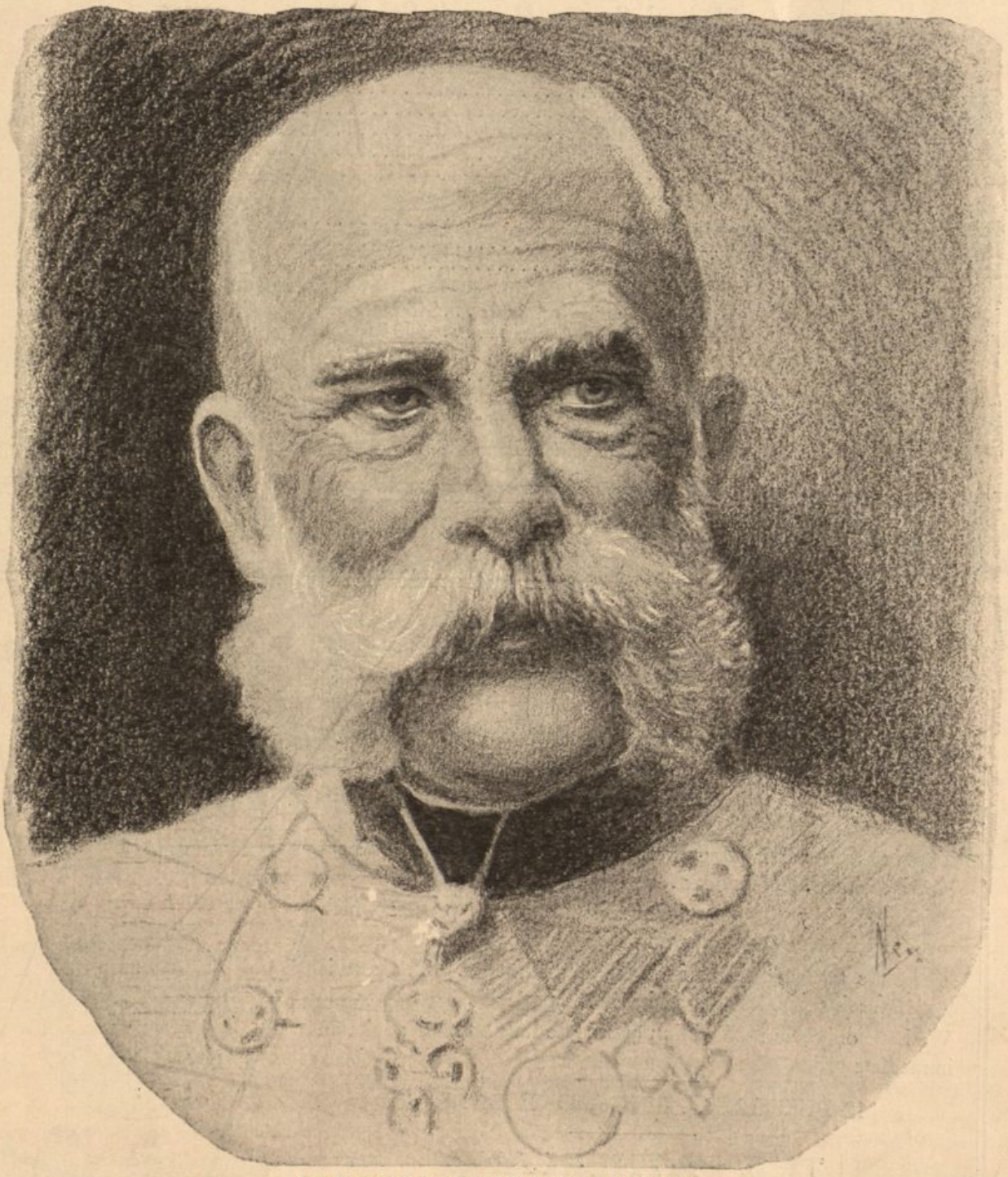

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THE BEST BELOVED MAN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

WHO KILLS THE GERMANS?

By Dr. EDMUND VON MACH

NORD-DEUTSCHE

INSURANCE COMPANY

of Hamburg, Germany

INCORPORATED 1857

FIRE AND MARINE BUSINESS

United States Branch Statement

Rendered Insurance Departments January 1, 1915

ASSETS

City and Railroad Bonds	$1,411,510.00
Cash in Banks and Office	201,274.37
Agents' Balances in Course of Collection	144,719.18
Accrued Interest	18,866.62
Total Assets	$1,776,370.17

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	$639,592.04	
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	163,607.29	
Reserve for all other Liabilities	34,400.00	837,599.33
Surplus		$ 938,770.84

Increase in Premiums	$433,604.00
Increase in Assets	336,970.64
Increase in Surplus	79,002.43
Increase in Reserve	167,309.87

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Vol. II. No. 2 FEBRUARY 17, 1915 Price, 5 Cents

GERMANY CARRIES THE WAR TO ENGLAND'S COASTS

Some Remarks on the *Lusitania* Hauling Down the Union Jack and Hoisting the American Flag in Self-Protection

WHEN the English closed the North Sea to neutral traffic and announced that, as the waters had been mined and any merchant ship that disregarded the warning assumed full risk for the consequences, the Allied press of New York approved it as a perfectly legitimate measure of warfare.

But there was a change when the Germans retaliated by declaring the entire British coast and the north coast of France within the war zone, and warned neutral shipping of the dangers in those waters! Monsieur de Bennett's *Herald* denounced the Germans as pirates and demanded war on Germany, the Pulitzer *World* told the President that he must issue a formal protest, and the other papers had editorials in line with these amiable sentiments. But Washington evidently realized that as it did not protest against the mining of the North Sea by England, it had no ground to protest against the blockade of the English and French coasts. The English closed the North Sea without giving neutral ships time to get out of the danger zone, whereas Germany gave notice that it would not carry its policy into effect for two weeks.

Great Britain, proud mistress of the seas, is unable to protect her flag. Let us remember that Germany was moved to action only after English ships were sailing under false colors, that is, the flag of neutral nations, in order to escape the German submarines.

The pro-British press, assaulting Germany with bitter spite worthy of the London *Times,* because of her proclamation placing the entire British coast in the area of her submarine activity, completely ignores the far more widely reaching order of the British Admiralty in closing the North Sea. This proclamation, printed in the London *Times* of November 3, 1914, is as follows:

"They (the British Admiralty) therefore give notice that the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area. Within this area merchant shipping of all kinds, traders of all countries, fishing craft, and all other vessels will be exposed to the gravest dangers from mines which it has been necessary to lay, and from warships searching vigilantly by night and day for suspicious craft. All merchant and fishing vessels of every description are hereby warned of the dangers they encounter by entering this area except in strict accordance with Admiralty directions. Every effort will be made to convey this warning to neutral countries and to vessels on the sea, but from the 5th of November onward the Admiralty announces that all ships passing a line drawn from the northern point of the Hebrides through the Faroe Islands to Iceland do so at their own peril."

The German proclamation extending the war zone around the English coast is a close copy of the English proclamation closing the North Sea, as printed above, and therefore exempts the Germans from the charge of introducing a new factor into the war, except that she intends to accomplish with submarines what England hoped to accomplish by mines.

On top of the excitement created by the German proclamation comes the *Lusitania* incident. The great English ocean greyhound, alarmed by a warning of the presence of German submarines, hauled down the Union Jack and hoisted the Stars and Stripes in order to profit by the protection vouchsafed by a neutral flag.

It is certain that but for the presence of American passengers aboard, this misuse of our colors would have been suppressed, as was the sinking of the *Audacious* and the *Lion.* Their presence was doubly fortunate, for it affords direct proof of the charge of the German Admiralty that English ships are sailing under false colors (by order of the English Admiralty), and that such abuse of neutral flags prompted the proclamation. The English apologists in this country attempt to justify this act by citing the fact that the German cruiser *Emden,* flew the Russian flag as she sailed into an enemy's port and destroyed a Russian cruiser and two French torpedo boats.

The distinction is one that must, or at least should, be known to those who assume to write with authority. **The *Emden* was not flying a neutral flag, but the flag of a belligerent with whom she was at war, and hence no violation of neutrality was involved in her action, a ruse of war authorized by international law.**

The attempt to mitigate the offense of raising the Stars and Stripes over the *Lusitania* by the explanation of her captain that he was prompted to do so because he had "neutral passengers and mail" aboard his ship, is wholly untenable. **If this explanation is accepted as valid, the German ships interned in our harbors can take**

aboard neutral passengers and mail, and hoisting the American flag beyond the three-mile neutral coast line, defy the British cruisers, and estop them from arresting their voyage to Germany.

Reduced to its smallest terms, the action of the *Lusitania,* when she pulled down the Union Jack, proclaimed to the whole world that England's claim to rule the seas is no longer a claim to be successfully defended in the high court of nations, and that the German navy is strong enough to enforce what amounts to an effective blockade against the English coast. It is the most bitter humiliation that England has sustained in a century.

The American government has no ground of protest against the German proclamation. No American is obliged to take passage on an English or French vessel. He has the alternative of using a neutral ship to go to Europe. Germany has a plain right to torpedo any vessel loaded with arms and munitions of war, or with foodstuffs intended for the troops of her enemies; and every vessel that leaves our ports for England, even though carrying passengers, is known to carry contraband of war subject to attack and destruction. If our government does not protest against the abuse of our flag, it forfeits the right to protest in case an American vessel, which enters the danger zone after February 18, should meet with disaster at the hands of a submarine. Regarding the right of the Germans to destroy merchant ships, the *New York Journal of Commerce* has this to say:

"The opinion that submarines will not attack British merchant steamships without affording the crews an opportunity to escape is ridiculed by some underwriters, who claim that Germany has the right to treat merchant vessels carrying war supplies and their crews in the same manner that a hostile cruiser or transport would be treated—that is, by 'sinking them without warning of any nature whatever.' Replying to the contention that the Hague Convention binds Germany to respect the rights of non-combatants, it is asserted that crews of steamers carrying cargoes destined for the British army are combatants, in that they are assisting in the carrying out of warfare. As to passengers on British steamers, it is asserted that travelers on British steamers accept the 'risk of war' by using such steamers when passage can be obtained on neutral vessels."

Should our Government, under the pressure brought to bear upon the Administration by the pro-British press, condone the offense of the *Lusitania,* there will be those who will ask whether the American flag protects English ships but not American citizens with German names, viz.: "Americans are being imprisoned, although carrying passports, and neutral ships are being captured avowedly to break up American trade with Holland."—*New York World, October* 15. Viz.: **"Great Britain has assumed the right to arrest American passengers whose names or physical appearance impress the examining officers as of Teutonic caste. American passports avail nothing."**—*Associated Press dispatch dated London, October* 14, 1914.

SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA

By Louis Viereck, Berlin

WAR times always bring so-called Tartar news, the wildest rumors whose origin it is quite impossible to trace. Such a wide-spread rumor is to the effect that Germany means to make separate peace with Russia, and perhaps even treacherously to desert her allies as long as she can obtain favorable conditions for herself. Yet, such a turn of events is simply impossible, even for internal reasons, and does not deserve the slightest credence.

At the beginning of 1915, Russia had practically lost the campaign, her crushing defeat being imminent. Step by step her armies have been repulsed in Western Poland towards the Vistula where, with the river at their back, their outlook is gloomy, similar to that which Field Marshal Hindenburg had given them on the Mazur Lakes. The Russian losses are fearful, about two million men, and more than half a million have been taken prisoners! They have a terrible lack of officers. A Russian field-post letter that has been recently intercepted says that in some regiments instead of sixty only six regular officers are in active service! This explains the subjoined Sofia statement sent to the *Cologne Gazette*:

"Russian reports assure us that Russia has a great lack of officers, and that 11,000 students who. after a superficial military training have been appointed ensigns, are entrusted with full battalions. These young men are said to be stirred up by the revolutionary party whose chief leaders have joined the army under false names. In case of a decisive defeat a great success of the revolutionary endeavors is expected."

The above report shows that the "Russian steam-roller" instead of carrying out orders and mowing down Austria-Hungary and Germany's Eastern Provinces, with the object of hurrying on to Berlin and Vienna, has altogether failed, and is itself in a highly critical condition. The German assailer fights the possession of Warsaw, but unfavorable weather and the absence of military roads delay the decisive battle. At its conclusion, unless a miracle happens in the meantime, the Russians will only have disabled armies!

Under these circumstances we cannot think of any other peace with Russia but such as throws the Muscovite invader back to Asia, his proper sphere of action. Paul Rohrbach has very clearly formulated the above thought as the indispensable object of this or the next war. In his remarkable periodical *Greater Germany,* Rohrbach says: "There is only one way permanently to hold the Russian danger at bay. The Russian Colossus must be broken up into its neutral components, historical as well as ethnological. Such component parts are Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Lithuania, Poland, Bessarabia, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and Turkestan. What remains is Great Russia or Muscovy and Siberia, the most western part of which is only an extension of Muscovy. Internally and externally Great Russia and Siberia belong together and have an outlet to the sea through the Finish Gulf and the Northern Dwina."

Let it not be said that it is premature to divide the booty before the war is finished. The Russian peril does not only threaten Germany and Austria-Hungary, but the civilization of the whole world is in grave danger. If after the war the Cossack Colossus holds in the East, even approximately its present gigantic dimensions it will not be peace, but only an armistice for Western and Central Europe, and hundreds of thousands of promising young lives will have been slaughtered in vain. As long as Russia rules the Black Sea and can maintain her place as a Great Power on the Baltic shores, there will be no lasting peace such as safeguards Germany's future.

BISMARCK'S GREAT POLICY

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer

Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "The Price of Inefficiency," Etc.

(In America we think of Bismarck always as the man of "iron and blood." This tradition has grown until the real man is obscured in a cloud of falsehood and ignorance. Bismarck was the first progressive. Many of the great social reforms which Theodore Roosevelt and his party have advocated so strenuously in this country had their birth in the brain of the Iron Chancellor. It was Bismarck who abolished poverty in the German Empire, eliminated the slums, created security for the humblest as well as for the highest, made education really universal and prosperity a thing for the many and not for the few. Old age pensions, insurance for workmen, compensation laws for workers, etc., which to-day are arousing so much discussion in England and America were an actuality in the Germany of Bismarck thirty years ago. The remarkable social policy of Bismarck, continued and expanded by William the Second (who is even a greater progressive than Bismarck was), has made modern Germany unique among the nations of the world. Mr. Frank Koester in the following article makes an acute study of Bismarck's great social philosophy and its influence upon the Germany of to-day. In next week's issue Mr. Koester will discuss Competition and the Credit System in Germany.)

WHEN Bismarck welded the German kingdoms, provinces, duchies and states into the German Empire, he did his work not so much for military purposes, as has seemed the spectacular fact, as for the purpose of peace; he forged rather the plowshare than the sword, and the underlying and fundamental principle of his policy was the perpetuation of Frederick the Great's cardinal maxim, "I am the king of the poor."

This principle, however, is in reality the guiding principle of American institutions, a government of the people, by the people, for the people. In Prussia's case it was merely set in the frame of royal prerogative, yet in that setting it proved just as potent as in the republican setting, if not more so, in practical results for the people, since Frederick and later Bismarck were able through the influence of their personalities and positions to impress it more upon the institutions of the nation than were the executives of the American republic. For us it remains to a certain extent a theory, for Germany it is vital reality.

Real Progressivism

The duty of the state towards its citizens is more fully realized and carried out by the German state than by any other of the sovereign powers. The theory has been carried out in practice; and Bismarck in expressing the duty of the state, in putting into operation Frederick's maxim, did so in a concrete manner, in the form of a doctrine of the right to work.

His policy in his own words was: "Give the workingman work as long as he is healthy, assure him care when he is sick, insure him maintenance when he is old. Was not the right to work openly proclaimed at the time of the publication of the common law? Is it not established in all our social arrangements that the man who comes before his fellow citizens and says, 'I am healthy, I desire to work but I can find no work,' is entitled to say also, 'Give me work,' and that the state is bound to give him work?"

To opponents who asserted that such a policy would involve the state in large public works Bismarck replied, "Of course, let them be undertaken, why not? It is the state's duty."

Bismarck's policy outlined in 1884 met with the approval of the Empire and it has since been followed not only without deviation but with increasing ardency.

The present emperor, William II, further elaborated the policy, and he issued a decree in 1890 in which the principles are laid down that the sphere of the government extends to the regulation of the period, duration and kind of work in order to maintain health and morals, satisfy economical wants and claims to equality in law, and that the workingman has a right to participate in the regulation of matters concerning himself, equally with the employer and state.

Bismarck's Theory of the State

Bismarck's proposals were in a sense static; the government was to be prepared to do certain things when the worker demanded it; but William advanced the conception to the point which requires the state to anticipate such demands, to act in the interests of the worker positively and in advance, and thus prevent and obviate the conditions of which he might justly complain.

The spirit of initiative thus exhibited by the German government is one of the great factors in Germany's success.

The German people, expressing themselves through their administrative machinery, have created a system which has the force of a vast, vital personality.

The most obscure citizen has the feeling that in his extremity if he comes to it, he will not look in vain to his nation; that if he is sinking for the third time, he will not go down clutching the straw of a classic theory, but will be succored by the practical hand of a great people.

And in this belief he will not be disappointed, and neither will his necessities anticipate the thought and preparedness of the government; for every eventuality, consideration has been taken and preventatives erected.

Security for All

The government, from the cradle to the grave, takes account of every citizen; it offers him the degree of education which is suited to his station and his capabilities, and it sees that he takes advantage of the opportunities. It sees that as a child he is not employed except at certain ages, and when he is employed that it is only for certain hours of the day, it sees that he has sufficient free time for normal living and proper schooling, and when he has a trade or other occupation, it provides an enormous system of co-operative employment bureaus, over 700 in number throughout the Empire, under government supervision, for bringing the workman and his work together.

By this great expedient the state so reduces the possibility of the worker applying to it directly for work that only a very small proportion of the unemployed need ever make such application, and the necessity for large governmental works to give employment has never arisen.

The government has come to realize, as does no other government, that under modern conditions the fact that a man is out of work is often due to causes over which he has himself absolutely no control.

It, therefore, makes every effort to control such causes itself and does not hesitate to interfere in the contractual relations of employer and employee in order to forestall the unemployment of the employee. It requires certain notice to be given of discharge and insures that it shall not be for trivial grounds.

How Germany Takes Care of Her Workers

The government looks most minutely into the conditions under which work is performed and sees that a proper working place is provided, protecting the life, health and morals of the workers; it regulates where deemed advisable the hours of labor, and the observation of holidays; it regulates the employment of minors and women; it enforces fair dealing between employer and employee in every way, and as has been noted protects the minor

employee in his opportunities for education, and settles disputes proceeding in its industrial courts.

The United States is the "land of the free," but Germany is the land of the industrial court, which dispenses justice for the poor man in more than 60 per cent. of the cases within a day's time, the majority of the rest within a week and the whole calendar within two weeks. There are 350 of these courts and they handle 100,000 cases a year at slight expense to the disputants, besides disseminating a knowledge of law which tends to greatly lessen their work. They are devoted particularly to the cases between employees and employers.

Outside of their scope, however, the government provides legal advice bureaus and legal services free or at nominal cost so that in any court the workman may obtain justice quickly and inexpensively.

The influence of the government is felt in numerous and complex regulations, the enforcement of which is in the hand of a large body of inspectors and none of which are dead letters.

The fairness of the regulations is unquestioned and large concerns even go beyond the letter of the law and seek in their relations to their employees to gain their good will by a more liberal policy than that which the government is prepared to enforce if need be.

The effect of the system is to inspire the worker with a sense of loyalty to the organization of which he is a member, which is quite unknown in other countries, particularly in the United States and England.

The German workman expects to remain indefinitely with his concern and hopes to make his way in the world by rising to responsible positions in it. The average American workman is never free from the idea that his job is a temporary one and that if he is to advance materially it must be under other surroundings. Thus American industries are crippled at the outset and esprit de corps is largely dormant, if not entirely lacking.

The "Unemployed" Question Solved

In Germany, as a result of her bureaus of employment and the generally more secure tenure of employment of the employed, during a series of seven years ending 1910, the total unemployment varied from a little over one to a little less than three per cent., while during the same period in the United States, based on averages from statistics in certain States, the unemployment varied from 6 to 28 per cent.

That is to say, in the United States, roughly speaking, it takes a man from six to fourteen times as many days to find a job when he is out of work as it does in Germany. As the German average indicates a period of about ten days unemployment in the course of a year, the American figures would indicate from one to three months' idleness.

Since, however, a large proportion are employed continuously, the average idle time for those actually out of work is much greater.

It is not to be wondered at under such circumstances that emigration from Germany to this country is only about one-fifteenth of its former figures. The wonder is that there is any emigration from Germany. In Germany, one person in four is a wage-earner, in the United States the ratio is one to two and three-quarters. Thus a much larger number of persons, especially of women, must work here. In Germany the wage-earner retires ten years sooner than in America, where he usually drops in his tracks first.

When the vast totals of privation, discouragement, loss of health, hope and savings are considered as shown by the great percentages of unemployment in the United States even in the best times, the failure of the government to organize the exchange of labor and employments amounts to little less than a national crime. It is a sad legislative spectacle, that of continual struggles for mean and petty partisan advantages while the true interests of the public are neglected.

Germany, not content, however, with the highly effective results of the governmental policy, experiments are constantly being made looking towards the establishment of insurance against unemployment. Considerable progress has been made in this direction and it will undoubtedly prove a settled government policy of the future.

Some twenty cities have more or less complete systems in operation, the general principle being that the healthy workman who has had regular employment and who has contributed to the fund shall, in the event of loss of employment receive a certain stipulated amount as long as he remains out of work through no fault of his own.

The government employment bureaus afford such a complete method of locating employment that the risk of unemployment is comparatively small. Thus the amount the workman contributes is correspondingly small, and at slight expense he is accordingly insured against being out of work.

Old Age Pensions in Germany

Without government organization, the chance of the workingman finding work would be much smaller and the risk would be so much greater that he could not afford to insure himself against unemployment. Thus it will be seen that one good system breeds another, whereas in countries like the United States and England, where there is little or no system, and the finding of employment is a haphazard proceeding, the establishment of a system of insurance against unemployment would be chimerical.

Having exerted its efforts in securing work for the workman and in keeping his employment endurable and healthful the German government does not in his age or extremity abandon its workman.

During his whole life he has been compelled to contribute to sick benefit and old age funds, to which his employer and government must also contribute, so that whatever the eventuality, it will already be found provided for.

Social Insurance in Germany

Compensation and benefit insurance has been established in Germany since 1881 and has from time to time been extended.

The principal forms are:

Sick insurance,
Accident insurance,
Invalid insurance,
Invalidity and old age insurance,
Maternity insurance,
Widows and orphans insurance.

The operation of this form of insurance superseded claims for indemnity against private employers and substituted instead of a lump sum for accidental injuries, small payments made periodically.

The enormous extent of this form of insurance is but little realized in this country. In 1910 there were 5,700,000 cases of sickness in which insurance payments were made, 1,017,000 accident cases and 1,333,000 cases of invalid insurance. Since the beginning of the systems, the sickness cases have aggregated 92,582,000, the accidents 2,273,000 and the invalidity 5,060,000. The number insured against sickness in 1910 was 13,955,000, accident 24,154,000 and invalidity 15,660,000. The total compensation paid out to the insured in 1910 was $180,000,000 and since the beginning of the system, 2,000 million dollars.

There is a reserve fund of over 500 million dollars which is invested in hospitals, sick and convalescent homes, dwellings for workmen, sanitoriums, and various other investments.

The importance of the system towers above even its financial aspects, for, on account of its partial administration by the workmen themselves and their contributions to it of a substantial part of the fund, though they have received nearly half a billion dollars in benefits more than the amounts they have contributed, the qualities of co-operation, social conciliation and management developed are of inestimable importance to the nation.

Germany the Pauperless Land

The word pauper is unknown in Germany, the insurance systems having given the workmen by right the assistance which in other countries is extended as a charge against the public. This feeling of securing against the eventualities of the future is a powerful factor in the relations of the citizen to the state and to his employers, it makes life more livable for the poor man in Germany than it is in any other country.

The enormous benefits of the system have been so apparent that it has been adopted in other civilized countries and finally also in England and to some extent in certain States of the United States, though here still of doubtful possibility owing to the barricade of the Constitution. There is no doubt, however, that it will come finally to be adopted by all the States throughout the country. Had the example of Germany, however, been copied earlier, the vast advantage to workmen all over the world would now be a reality instead of a dim prospect of a dark future.

MAURICE LEON, OF SYRIA, AGAIN

MR. MAURICE LEON, who is described by the New York *Herald* as of No. 60 Wall Street and "a recognized authority on international law," has written a letter to Henry D. Flood, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, demanding that steps be taken to cause Rep. Bartholdt to resign from that committee, and furnishing Mr. Flood with a list of names of American citizens (the editors of "The Fatherland" included), who, he alleges, belong to a lobby either financed or at least directed by the German Government or its agents.

It seems that Mr. Leon has had a conference with Mr. Flood, in which the latter expressed a desire to "consider any proof that any movement was on foot under direction of the emissaries of a foreign government to segregate a portion of our population and use its political power to compel adherence by our government to the wishes of that foreign government."

Whatever the motives of Mr. Leon may be, they are in part apparent from the data of his biography in "Who's Who in America." From this data it appears that Mr. Leon was born in Beirut, Syria, and immigrated to the United States in 1894. He is put down as "the legal adviser of the French Government; devised the method for the legal introduction of Am. stocks in France; originated the type of bearer certificates now in use for circulation of Am. shares in France; counsel in the listing of numerous Am. stocks on the Paris Bourse; Dir. Roger & Gallet, Gaulois Tire Corpn. Am. contributor to Paris *Figaro*."

So we have a line on this *agent provocateur* who presumes to stir up feeling against American citizens, many of whose ancestors were contemporaries of Benjamin Franklin and William Penn.

In the letter to Rep. Flood, which he had published in the Sunday edition of the *Herald* and *Sun* under glaring headlines, he leaves no doubt that all who are protesting against Bryan's pro-English neutrality and surrender to the influence of Downing Street, are members of a German lobby in the United States and that the German Government is conducting a vast campaign of some sort or other, for he says: "I am unaware of any government other than the German Government being engaged in any attempt to organize any portion of our citizens for the purpose of controlling the conduct of our government."

Mr. Leon has obviously raked the country with a fine-tooth comb for the names of those whom he accuses of constituting the German lobby, but he has omitted some. For instance, he does not name Gov. Colquitt of Texas, Profs. Burgess, Sloane, Hall, Shepherd, Sanborn, Schevill, Chancellor McCracken, Capt. Emerson, James O'Donnell Bennett, Raymond E. Swing, William Bayard Hale, Dr. Walter S. McNeil, John L. Stoddard, Frank Harris, Dr. A. B. Faust, ex-Minister William C. Fox; Roy W. Howard, manager of the United Press; James T. J. Archibald and numerous others who have laid themselves open to suspicion by writing articles or giving utterance to opinions in favor of fair play for Germany and Austria-Hungary.

We will not go to great lengths in discussing the diatribe of this avowed agent of the French Government now, but we will say for his benefit as well as the benefit of Rep. Flood, that if there is a lobby in the United States working for fair play for Germany and her Austro-Hungarian ally it extends to millions of voters throughout the country. Also that this clumsy attempt of a recent emigrant from Syria, aided and abetted by certain New York papers, to throttle public sentiment in the United States in behalf of England, France and Russia will not succeed.

And if we are summoned as witnesses before a Congressional Committee at his instigation, we shall start a special agitation to have the inquiry extended so as to include Maurice Leon and the owners and editors of the New York daily papers, and the various authors of the pro-Allies propaganda throughout the United States, to determine the question whether there is an English and French lobby operating, and by whom and by what means its activity is inspired. And we shall insist that some pointed questions be asked and answered, and a searching inquiry made into transactions such as that, by which a certain New York daily newspaper came into possession of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of Marconi stock.

MILITARY STRATEGY AND THE ENEMY'S INDUSTRY

By Dr. Hugo Schweitzer

CITIES which are frequently mentioned in the war news contain a huge population which makes us realize how important they are for the trade and the industry of France. Lille, for instance, has over 200,000; Roubaix nearly 150,000; Tourcoing and Amiens about 100,000 inhabitants.

Why France is so Rich

On considering specifically the manufactures of France, let us first take up her steel and iron production by which, in our era, the prosperity and commercial importance of a nation is generally gauged. We find that the north practically monopolizes this branch of the industries. Of 117 French blast furnaces operated in July, 1914, 87 are located in the war zone and only 30 in the rest of the country. While the former, of course, were shut down after the invasion of the Germans, many of the remaining 30 will by now have been forced to also close owing to lack of fuel, ore and labor, and it may be rightly assumed that the steel and iron industry of the country is well-nigh extinguished.

The chief iron ore deposits occur in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department in the basins of Nancy, Longwy and Briey, where the army of the German Crown Prince is operating. Here are found the greatest actual ore reserves—the minette ores—situated between Germany, France and Luxemburg—a deposit, which in its immensity, is comparable only to the resources of our Lake Superior region, the wealth of which has been the wonder of the age.

The Germans Run French Industries

The greater part of these minette ores are located on French soil and produce 84 per cent. of the total iron output of France. To-day they are being used by the invaders, a special stock company consisting of the German steel and iron captains of industry having been formed for that purpose.

Enormous as is the revenue from these ores, its value is even surpassed by the richness of the coal fields located in Flemish France. There, around Roubaix, more than 60 per cent. of the coal of the country is obtained, and more than 100,000 workingmen are engaged in the mines in this district.

Other mineral resources of the occupied territory are important zinc deposits at St. Amand (Nord department) and some small copper occurrences in the Ardennes and Pas-de-Calais departments. While the production of zinc amounts to about 44,000 tons, that of copper only reaches the insignificant figure of 7,600 tons; yet both industries are for the time being completely paralyzed.

The Meurthe-et-Moselle department has within its borders the largest deposits of rocksalt and produces more than half of the table salt used in France. The discontinuance of these supplies will be heavily felt by the French consumers.

The Textile Industries of France Paralyzed

Next to the iron and steel industries in commercial importance is the manufacture of textiles. Here, again, we note that the enemy occupies the very heart of the country where these necessities are produced. The woolen and cotton industry is carried on most extensively in the Nord department at Roubaix, Lille, Tourcoing, St. Quentin, Fourmies and Amiens. Roubaix, the Manchester of France, is one of the industrial centres of the world. Practically everything in textiles, and all sorts of accessories are produced here. Large soap and chemical factories supply the material needed in dyeing, printing and finishing; and in immense shops the intricate machinery employed in spinning, weaving and printing operations is designed and constructed.

As far as the French are concerned, the arteries of this immense trade are cut for the present. It is said, however, that the Germans have again started many of these works for the manufacture of clothing, etc., for their army.

Another district of importance for the woolen industry, is that around Sedan, where fine cloth, particularly black goods are made. In their rapid sweep towards Paris, the Germans slowed up sufficiently to collect the immense quantities of wool, cotton, etc., stored in these industrial districts in order to replenish the depleted stock of their own country, thus effectively counteracting the cutting off of their supply by the sea-power of England.

In the region between Epinal and Belfort, opposite the Alsatian textile centre of Mühlhausen and its vicinity, a great cotton industry has been developed since the loss of Alsace-Lorrain, which —although this territory has not been invaded—has practically ceased to exist owing to its proximity to the seat of the military operations.

Flax, hemp and jute are largely utilized in the manufacture of ropes and nets, and together with the weaving of linens, constitute a prominent industry in the Nord and Somme departments at Lille, Armentieres, Dunkirk and Amiens, while laces and guipures are made in the Pas-de-Calais department, mainly at Calais itself. At Valenciennes, however, the lace-making, formerly of such great importance, has been transferred to the bordering Belgian section.

Of other manufactures we might, perhaps, mention the glass works in the Nord department at Aniche and the famous table-glass factories at Baccarat, in the Meurthe-et-Moselle.

The Destruction of French Industry

Thus it will be seen that owing to the occupancy of their frontier departments, the French can no longer mine coal, cannot produce iron and steel, cannot manufacture woolens and cotton goods—the industrial exhaustion of France appears almost complete.

Strange as it may seem and most unfortunate for France, this technically so important territory is also her granary.

In its diversity of agricultural production and fertility of soil, the occupied region is the very counterpart of Belgium with the difference, however, that it is twice as large and, therefore, twice as productive. The north grows all the cereals and raises most of the wheat—an enormous quantity, as France stands third among the world's producers in this commodity, being only surpassed by the United States and Russia. It ranks fifth in the manufacture of beet-sugar and one-quarter of the entire crop of sugar-beets is grown in the Aisne department, while all the sugar factories are located in the occupied region. Twenty-six per cent. of the annual production of alcohol is distilled in the Nord department.

The German Soldiers Enjoy French Champagne

The border districts are the main fruit-growing areas where there has been developed a most rational cultivation unsurpassed by any land in the world. The occupied territory also excels in the growing of fodder roots, among them the Mangold Wurzel. Consequently the animal industries are in a high state of efficiency. The cattle, stall-fed with the waste products of the distilleries, the beet-sugar factories and the Colza oil works represent huge assets of the invaded region and now supply delicious morsels of strengthening food to the Germans. Within its confines are also the vineyards of the champagne which furnish the particular brand of "grapejuice" so much appreciated as a table beverage by the German soldiers. Here are also the wonderful forests of the Argonne and the Ardennes.

To illustrate the prosperity of northern France, we may be allowed to quote from a report of a correspondent of the Associated Press, published in the New York *Times* of December 12, 1914, as follows:

"One striking impression of the trip was the sight of unthreshed grain, stretching for miles in every direction throughout this granary of Northern France. Over a hundred German threshing machines of the largest size are working in the region. These harvest batteries are doing work quite as important as that of the 42-centimeter cannon. The army is not only living on the supplies of flour and meat derived from this section of the country, but is actually sending wheat and flour back to Germany.

"The Germans are preparing for an extended occupation. The French peasants, under the supervision and to a certain extent the mild compulsion of the Germans, have planted winter crops and are working in the fields. Important bridges, destroyed during the occupation operations, are being rebuilt with steel from Germany. The roads are being maintained as usual by French labor and in some cases factories are being reopened."

Surely, the invading German army, by occupying the border departments, has most effectively paralyzed the nerve-centres of industrial and agricultural France and has dealt the most vital blow at France's capacity for continued resistance.

How Russian Business Enterprises Suffer

If, now, we consider the fate of the mammoth Russian Empire, it must be conceded that the Germans have also succeeded in crippling the industrial enterprises of this country. Russia, with a territory larger than the combined area of the United States, with Alaska, Canada, Mexico and Central America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti and the other islands of the Caribbean, is an agricultural country. Its industries are mainly located in Poland and these, especially in the region of Lodz and Czenstochowa, are in the possession of the Teutonic allies. Outside of this district, only such factories are operated throughout Russia as are connected with agricultural pursuits, such as soap, leather, shoes, etc.

In Southern Poland, adjoining Upper Silesia, are most important deposits of iron ore surpassed only by those in the Ural and Central Russia.

The coal fields of Poland yield 40 per cent. of the total Russian output. The balance of the coal resources is so remote from the seat of war, and the railroad system of the country is so poorly developed, that the occupation of that part of Poland by the enemy must greatly hamper the military operations. It will be a most serious problem for the Russians to procure coal for running their railroads.

Lodz is a city of over 400,000 inhabitants and is the most important industrial centre of Russia and one of the busiest cities of the world. It has numerous textile and other factories, as well as large flour mills and breweries.

A great variety of factories also exists around Warsaw, Lublin and Czenstochowa, cities situated near the seat of war, where all manufacturing operations have been abandoned.

The visit which the German army paid to Lodz on its first march toward Warsaw has also resulted in the seizure of large quantities of raw material, such as cotton, wool, etc., which have been welcome additions to their stores of war supplies.

The German Policy of Crippling Her Enemies

It would almost seem that in this campaign the German strategists had such visits in mind, and that their operations were primarily for the purpose of destroying or controlling railroads and industrial centres, rather than the capture of capital cities, such as Paris or Warsaw.

This impression seems to be confirmed by the operation of the Turkish ally of the Teutons. The Turks are marching directly towards Batoum, which they are said to be besieging. Batoum is the most important harbor of the Black Sea and is connected by rail and pipe lines with Baku, which is the centre of the immense Russian petroleum industry. The taking of Batoum will deliver into the hands of the Turks the railroad to Baku, the control of the latter city and of the petroleum fields. But the occupancy of Batoum alone would totally destroy the petroleum industry of Russia, which represents such an intrinsic asset in her industrial wealth.

In conclusion, it cannot be denied that the industrial position of the Allies is very unfavorable: Belgium in complete control of the Germans; the most important industrial district of France held by them in impregnable intrenchments and industries in the unoccupied regions crippled by lack of working men who are serving in the army; Russia cut off from all supplies, especially ammunition and coal, suffering from last year's bad crop and loss of revenue from the abolition of the vodka monopoly; Servia completely exhausted after a continuous campaign of about three years and unable to supply the necessities of life to her soldiers and people; England harassed by the woes of her unemployed, especially in the textile trade and in the coal mines!

"Business as usual" seems to have received a serious setback by the strategy of Germany, aiming at "dealing a vital blow at the enemy's capacity for continued resistance," while profitably utilizing the resources of the territories she has seized and drawing her supplies of food, clothing and ammunition from the occupied region, thus waging war at the enemy's expense.

The above paper concludes Dr. Schweitzer's series of articles dealing with the commercial phases of the war.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE Annual Statements of the insurance companies have just been published and of particular interest are the reports of the four German companies from the old Fatherland transacting business in this country. The Aachen & Munich of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance of Hamburg, the Prussian National of Stettin and the Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg, all operating in the United States, show very favorable results during the past year and have abundant funds for the protection of the American policyholders. It has time and again been officially stated by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York that these branches of foreign companies are to all intent and purposes American companies, amply protected by funds in the hands of American trustees and designed to protect American risks. Before a foreign company can do business in this country it must deposit sufficient funds to firmly establish the branch as an American company. The securities in which the company must invest are defined by a statute, and are of such a character that they can be readily converted into cash in an emergency. The company must not only keep its deposit capital intact, but it must also be in possession of an adequate surplus, and its American funds cannot be withdrawn as long as it has a risk upon its books.

The above-named German companies have always honorably met their obligations, and that they have the full support and confidence of American citizens is shown by an increase in their premium receipts. They are old and reliable institutions deservedly in high repute for prompt and liberal loss settlements and are rapidly acquiring a valuable business in this country. The Nord-Deutsche Insurance Company has made a particularly excellent showing with a surplus to American policyholders of $938,770.84, which is $79,002 more than a year ago, and total assets of $1,776,370.17, a gain of $336,970.64. This is a world-known insurance concern and on its Board of Directors are many prominent Hamburg merchants, also Albert Ballin, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Hamburg-American Line, and Ernst Bassermann, the well-known National Liberal Leader in the Reichstag. The other three German companies mentioned are principally engaged in the transaction of fire business, while the Nord-Deutsche of Hamburg is doing not only fire and automobile business through its United States manager, J. H. Lenehan, 123 William Street, Paul Wolf, U. S. Branch Secretary, but also an important marine business through F. Herrmann & Co., Marine Managers, 37-43 Wall Street.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

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European Representative, LOUIS VIERECK, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

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NO DOUBLE CITIZENSHIP FOR GERMAN-AMERICANS

By Dr. Bernhard Dernburg

IN the new law of acquiring German citizenship that went into effect January 1, 1913, it is provided among other things that under certain circumstances German citizens are allowed to retain their German allegiance, even when acquiring citizenship of a foreign state. This is made contingent upon receiving a special permission from the Chancelor, who is to be guided by the recommendation of the German consular authorities. This provision is inserted for the purpose of ascertaining whether there would be, in case permission was granted, a conflict of duties between the German citizenship and foreign citizenship. Such permission will not be granted where a conflict of duties arises. The United States demanding an oath of allegiance and abjuration, such permission is out of question. No German Consul ever recommended it and there is no American citizen existing who retains German citizenship.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

IT will soon be 67 years since the aged ruler of Austria-Hungary ascended the throne. At that time he was 18 years of age. From the commencement of his life he devoted himself entirely to the grave affairs of state. Francis Joseph is the Nestor among the crowned heads of Europe, yet his conceptions are altogether modern, he has known how to adapt his chivalrous sentiments, relics of a by-gone time, to present needs. The different peoples of the Dual Monarchy are loyally attached to their Emperor and King. This is the explanation of that devotion: Historical ties have been woven between them and the house of Hapsburg for 700 years, and every Austrian and Hungarian enthusiastically admires the Emperor's keen sense of duty towards, and fatherly love, for all his subjects. Even those who were mixed up with the inner political strife of the Empire during the sixty-seven years could not help feeling attracted by Francis Joseph's winning personality.

Francis Joseph initiated that liberal policy which is to safeguard to each people of the Dual Monarchy its own national development. At the same time he introduced perfect religious liberty. Moreover, universal suffrage has been granted to all his subject-peoples during his reign. A pronounced democratic spirit pervades the whole administration of his realm.

The granting of universal suffrage to which we have referred is really unique in the history of the world's constitutions. Unlike other rulers, Francis Joseph has, as it were, taken the lead in the suffrage movement. He has exercised his personal influence in favor of this democratic measure, and has persuaded the conservative circles to accept the suffrage bill. Universal suffrage was a present from the Monarch, and for this his peoples will be eternally grateful to him.

Special attention was paid to public education under Kaiser Francis Joseph. Schools and universities were considerably increased, and with regard to national needs instruction was given in the various languages current in the country.

The Kaiser's governments were also highly successful in furthering railway communications, trade and commerce, agriculture and forestry. The railway net which partly covers very mountainous tracts was enlarged and perfected, and a promising merchant marine developed at the same time.

The Kaiser's military principle has always been to restrict the offensive burden of modern armaments to an indispensable minimum. Himself a bulwark of peace, he was content to create and preserve an army which exclusively served defensive purposes.

It is hardly to be expected that the aged monarch will live to see the full success of his beneficial reign. Yet he has already seen unmistakable signs of a reconciliation taking place amongst all his peoples, a voluntary reconciliation due to the recognition of their true interests. In the course of the war enforced on him he has had the grand satisfaction to see all peoples of the Dual Monarchy act with united strength (*irribus unitis*), which is the Kaiser's devise.

We must not close this short account without referring to the severe trials which Francis Joseph had to bear, and bore in Christian humility. His brother Maximilian, Kaiser of Mexico, was shot in 1867; his only son, Crown Prince Rudolf, died a violent death in 1889. His consort, the enlightened Empress Elizabeth, was assassinated by an Italian anarchist in 1898, and his nephew and heir to the throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand became the victim of a Servo-Russian plot and was likewise assassinated by young fanatics on June 28, 1914. Everybody will sympathize with Francis Joseph, the imperial sufferer whose personal misfortunes have brought him still nearer to the hearts of all his subjects.

WHO KILLS THE GERMANS?

By Dr. Edmund von Mach

THERE are, according to Secretary Redfield, "at least 15,000 concerns in the United States operating plants which, either in their present state or with a slight change of equipment, would be capable of producing arms, ammunition, or artillery." And new factories are being built under such "favorable" conditions that the profits on the contracts pay for the buildings.

The official figures of the exportation of cartridges, firearms and material for the manufacture of munitions of war during September, October and November, 1914, compared with those of the previous year are so appalling that no American can shirk the personal responsibility of deciding whether he wishes this traffic to continue.

The figures are:	1914	1913
Cartridges (3 months)	$3,105,957	$635,535
Firearms (3 months)	1,886,656	575,283
Together	$4,992,613	$1,210,818
	1914	1913
Lead (pounds)	31,837,623	56,069
Copper (pounds)	79,440,917	25,752,207
Together	111,278,540	25,808,276

When it is realized that these figures do not include dynamite and similar explosives used for "industrial" purposes, and that the Secretary of Commerce reported to the Senate of the United States on December 18, 1914, that he was unable to inform the Senate "as to what extent contracts with American concerns are now being executed for the manufacture and exportation of arms, ammunition and artillery," because "a large proportion of the concerns interviewed would decline to supply the information referred to, and . . . there is no statute under which they could be compelled to do so"; and when it is further realized that the *Journal of Commerce* has stated that up to November 1, 1914, contracts to more than $300,000,000 worth of ammunition had been placed in America, one understands as never before the terrible truth that it is America who is killing the Germans.

What possible good can come to a country from such a nefarious traffic?

What will become of these many gun factories after the war? Will they be dismantled, or is it not more likely that the interests vested in them will use part of their profits in a nation-wide propaganda to induce the nation to buy annually their artificially stimulated output in preparation for some imaginary war?

Now is the time to put a stop to this traffic, and it can be done! Not even all the resources of the more than $1,000,000,000 capital invested in these factories can stand in the way of the will of the American people. This is not a question of pro-Allies or pro-Teutons, it is a question of conscience. The fact that at present Germany would be the gainer, if America followed the dictates of her conscience, cannot excuse us from being accessories of a murderous traffic. Another turn of the wheel of fate may bring Germany to the French coast, while an aerial bombardment by the Allies may conceivably destroy the German gun factories. In such a case Germany would wish to buy arms of us. It is, therefore, by no means certain that both sets of belligerents would wish to have America "a wide-open country" before the war is over.

Nobody probably has so completely "anticipated" every honest objection to an American embargo on arms as Congressman Henry Vollmer, who sent the following concise message to the neutrality mass meeting in Symphony Hall, Boston, on January 31, last:

"George Washington defined neutrality as being friendly and impartial to all the belligerents. By permitting the export of arms and ammunition when we have the right and power to stop it we are helping part of our dear friends to kill others of our dear friends! Since only one side can get our supplies we are neither friendly nor impartial to all. Those who favor the embargo do not ask you to help Germany and Austria. They merely ask you to remain neutral and not help the other fellows. Since our war supplies go to feed the flames of war and in fact tend to prolong it, our prayers for peace become national hypocrisy.

"We have enacted a number of embargoes from 1794 to 1912, and Secretary Bryan is the first American official to say that we cannot legally do so or that it would be an unneutral act. Great Britain cannot complain for she herself is compelling neutral nations in Europe to enforce similar embargoes.

"If you fear that it would haunt us as a precedent if we got into war and were short of arms and wanted to import them, then we should conserve our supplies and stop exporting them to be used against our traditional friends, and possibly some time some of them be used against us. If enacted the principle underlying the embargo will become in time a part of general international law, and being a deterrent of war will be the greatest practical progress ever made by the peace propaganda."

If the bill laying an embargo on the exportation of arms is favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, it will undoubtedly be passed by Congress. Now, therefore, is the time to urge the committee to take favorable action. Silence will be construed as indifference or opposition to the bill.

There is not a man living now who is proud of having been a defender of slavery. And likewise the time will come, if the nefarious traffic in arms continues, and the octopus of gun manufacture is permitted to fasten itself on this country, when no man will forgive himself for having failed to do his part in stopping this traffic ere it was too late.

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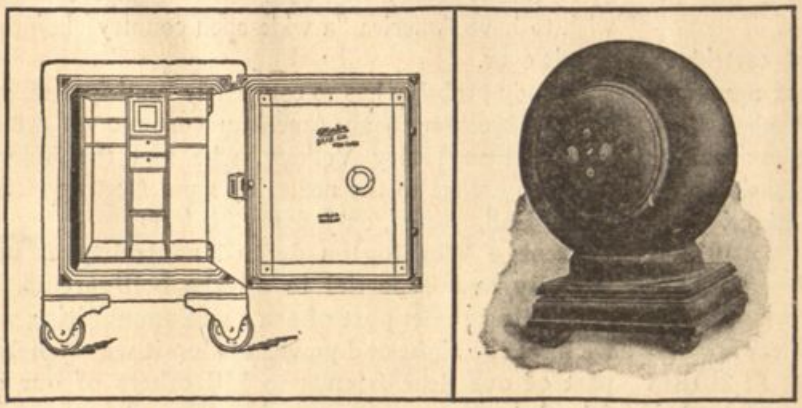

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IN BEHALF OF 2,000,000 AMERICANS

AN open letter of Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the National German-American Alliance, to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, February 3, 1915.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I am informed that the hearing which was to have taken place to-day has been indefinitely postponed. I therefore beg leave to submit the following letter for your consideration.

I represent the National German-American Alliance, composed of 2,000,000 of American citizens. The National German-American Alliance was incorporated, after a most searching inquiry in regard to its aims and purposes, by the Congress of the United States. Many of its members are natives of the United States, the ancestors of many settled in America generations ago, and a few of them are the descendants of the first German colonists who settled in Germantown, now the 22nd ward of Philadelphia, in 1683. We plead the cause of the United States. Our pro-British press has dinned into our ears so much about the *"War-Lord"* that many of us have entirely forgotten that there is also a *"Sea-Lord."* In my humble opinion, what is badly needed at the present time is a pro-American press published in the language of our country. Some of us forget that the *"War-Lord"* is fairly well occupied 3,000 miles from our shores, and that he of all foreign potentates has always been the sincerest friend of the American people. On the other hand, the doings of the *"Sea-Lord"* at the present moment concerns us vitally, for he is at our very shores, overhauling the ships that leave our ports, and he owns the most important coaling stations of our continent. He controls not only, through Canada, our northern boundary, but through his other possessions and his navy the Panama Canal. This *"Sea-Lord,"* by means of a navy as strong as the combined navies of any two other nations, lords over the seas and all the waterways of the world. Through the fortress of Gibraltar, the possession of Malta, and the Suez Canal he has made the Mediterranian an English lake; and, through his other possessions and his navy, controls the trade routes and the commerce of the world. He dictates to neutral nations how and with whom they shall trade, breaking any agreement, such as that of London, when it suits his pleasure or convenience. He declares everything contraband which may be of any use to his enemies. He will not allow neutral nations to carry on legitimate trade; he will not allow a neutral nation to import the necessities of life and articles of a neutral commerce unless the neutral nation agrees not to re-sell. He

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will not allow a neutral nation to carry on its legitimate business, that is, to re-sell the goods it has purchased or to trade as a free and sovereign nation in the goods manufactured from the imported raw materials. The entire neutral world is now groaning under the oppression of the *"Sea-Lord"*! In the past he has crushed the commerce and navy of every nation, that has dared to outstrip him in trade: Spain, Holland, France, Denmark, and the United States. The greatest economic fight in the world's history is now going on in his attempt to crush Germany and to take away her commerce.

How can we, the people of the United States, secure our economic freedom? How can the American people secure the right of a free and sovereign nation which involves the right to do business as is best for us, and to carry on trade with neutral nations as we see fit? To my mind this could be solved without a serious conflict, and now, if ever, is the time to do it. For the *"Sea-Lord"* who is bullying all the neutral nations of the world, must be fed. He is incapable of feeding himself. And if a statesman of the caliber of a Washington, a Jefferson, a John Quincy Adams, a Lincoln, a Seward, a Fish, a James G. Blaine, an Olney, or a Cleveland, should arise and say to the neutral nations, let us agree on a programme, and tell the *"Sea-Lord,"* kindly but emphatically, that unless he allows us to carry on our legitimate business, unmolested on the seas, as unmolested as we may on land, and that unless the obsolete practices remaining from the days of piracy are done away with by an international agreement, the neutral nations will refuse to feed the *"Sea-Lord."* The consequence would be that he would either have to starve or else quickly come to reasonable and just terms. That for which all the nations of the world, except England, have been struggling, for a hundred years, would be accomplished without a further struggle, for no one approaches the *"Sea-Lord"* in diplomacy or the art of giving in gracefully. The world no longer should tolerate a bully among the nations, but should restrain him as we do such individuals in well-regulated communities.

But these are matters for future consideration. What concerns us now is to stop the further shipments of arms, ammunition, and other war supplies, which prolong the horrible war, under which also the neutral nations are suffering intensely. Especially, we as a people, suffer; for our only means of communication with the great nations of the world is by the sea, from which we are at present debarred. In consequence, our manufacturers, our merchants, and all the working classes, are suffering through the paralysis of trade and the concomitant business depression.

Our Secretary of State has recently gone to considerable trouble to show in a lengthy letter that we are not committing a breach

What Our Circulation Statement Shows

Advertising Talk—No. 6

When looking over THE FATHERLAND'S new circulation statement, just issued, no wide-awake advertiser can fail to be impressed with the importance of this weekly as an advertising medium of exceptional value.

First of interest is how this circulation was secured. As is well known, many magazines largely gain circulation by clubbing offers and premiums. On the other hand, some publications, like THE FATHERLAND, have nothing to do with these methods, and seek circulation through advertising, circular work, and local sales agents, solely.

From the standpoint of the advertiser, this is regarded as the highest class of circulation, showing that such subscribers read advertising, and are susceptible to it.

Not only is our circulation of the best, but our statement reveals that it is spread all over the United States. Thus we come within the worth-while scope of National advertisers.

While we are particularly strong in the Eastern and Middle Western States, we also have a good following in some of the Southern and far Western States, such as California and Colorado.

Our circulation high spots are in the great states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

In the Southern States, we have an extensive subscription list in Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, and Texas.

Among national advertisers, a magazine which has a large rural circulation is considered particularly desirable.

About thirty-one per cent. of our circulation is rural, that is, in towns of 10,000 or under. At least fifty per cent. of this rural circulation is subscription. Previous to the starting of THE FATHERLAND, no paper, printed in English, and appealing to German-Americans, had ever reached this class of rural readers.

Now for a final score. Our circulation statement was issued just six months after the first issue of THE FATHERLAND, and in this short space of time, represents a grand total of 73,056 bought copies per week.

Nothing better illustrates the rapidity of our growth, and the great appeal of our weekly.

We would be glad to mail a copy of our circulation statement to any advertiser, who would like to study it in detail. It's worth it. Meanwhile, don't forget to send us that ad you have been contemplating. Do it to-day.

Our rate is 25 cents an Agate line (14 Agate lines to one inch) for less than one full page. (Page rate $100.00—extra for cover pages.) No advertisements for less than fourteen (14) lines (Agate) accepted for less than four (4) insertions.

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11. Februar — Abends 8:15
„Kammermusik" und „Brüderlein Fein"

12. Februar — Abends 8:15
„Brüderlein Fein" und
„Kriegs-Wandelbilder"

13. Februar. Matinee — Nachmittags 2:15
„Kammermusik"

13. Februar. Abend Vorstellung — Abends 8:15
„College Crampton"

14. Februar — Abends 8:15
Dasselbe

15. Februar — Abends 8:15
„Spanische Fliege" und
„Kriegs-Wandelbilder"

16. Februar — Abends 8:15
"Kammermusik" und „Brüderlein Fein"

17. Februar — Abends 8:15
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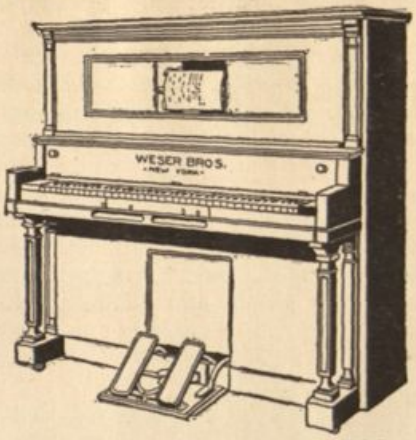

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of neutrality in allowing the exportation of arms and ammunition to one of the combatants, who is able to prevent his enemies from receiving like benefits. This is technically correct, but, do we not know, that some of the greatest crimes in history have been perpetrated under the cover of technicalities? Because a thing is legal it does not necessarily follow that it is right or morally justified. Honest men do not act according to legal technicalities, but according to the dictates of their consciences and according to the laws of righteousness and true justice. An act may be technically right in the eyes of an obsolete law, but it may still be a foul crime against modern humanitarianism, against fair play and against justice. Our national and state legislators, for example, have been kept busy of late years to devise laws to reach and punish as criminals those who were until then, from the legal technical standpoint, experts of high finance, and, technically considered, were operating within the law.

In behalf of the National German-American Alliance, representing 2,000,000 of your fellow citizens, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, I beseech you to favorably report the Bill S. 6688. For, as a celebrated American divine said in a sermon a few days ago:

"Of what avail are our peace-prayers on Sundays, when on every other day in the week our shops and ships are busy making and loading the means for continuing the war? Of what benefit are our charity contributions for the benefit of the war sufferers, when factories are kept busy day and night turning out instruments of destruction, destined mightily to increase the numbers of homeless and shelterless and foodless in the war zones?

"Every cartridge shipped may mean a new orphan; every machine-gun, a dozen new widows, a score of additional bereaved homes; every howitzer, the destruction of another dozen towns; every aeroplane or armored gun-car, the loss of another hundred youths or men in their prime—killed and destroyed indirectly by us, who profess ourselves neutrals.

"The statement is frequently made that it is in the power of the United States to end this horrible world-war within ninety days, by ceasing our shipments of war materials to nations at war. If that statement be true—and there seems to be good ground for believing it to be true—then will our sin be all the greater for having allowed, in the baseness of our greed, the carnage to continue uninterrupted, and misery and suffering to drag on their weary length, when the exercise of true neutrality, true brotherliness and unselfishness, might have restored peace among the nations, might have brought back good will among men."

Most respectfully,
C. J. Hexamer.

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BLACK BRITAIN

By Noel Lansing

THE great Bavarian painter fell
Maimed in a Belgian lane;
His blue eyes in a wondrous spell,
Saw neither quick nor slain.
Visions of masterpieces new
Down the red sunset streamed—
A hag with stealthy dagger slew
Those eyes and all they dreamed.
But Vengeance took his eyes and set
Another score to England's debt.

This Saxon singer's silver voice,
A miracle of sound,
Had made the world's sad heart rejoice
Wherever song was found.
Sleeping he lay with rifle clasped,
Bare shone his full white throat—
The Ghurka struck, the singer gasped
In blood one thin, shrill note.
But Vengeance took his song and set
Another score to England's debt.

King of the tube and microscope,
His vast discoveries
Gave unto man a golden hope
And chained the world's disease.
A bestial Cossack's single thrust
Pierced the great Prussian's side,
And a new savior's life was dust—
In him ten thousand died.
But Vengeance took his life and set
Another score to England's debt.

This Suabian with a brain of fire
Had lighted countless brains;
Had taught young spirits to aspire
In Jena's storied fanes.
Fierce on the field the seer fought—
A negro black as night,
Grinned as his dripping sabre wrought
Its end—and slew the light.
But Vengeance took that mind and set
Another score to England's debt.

The Rhineland with its amber wine
Lent magic to his strings,
He drew from them a voice divine
That gave man's vision wings.
But when the troubling of the drums
Called him, he strove and bled—
A hireling soldier from the slums
Of London struck him dead.
But Vengeance took his bow and set
Another score to England's debt.

And England's doom that lay in wait
Grew blacker in the Book of Fate,
Now to their anvils bend the gods,
Forging 'gainst her their fiery rods—
She whose red emblem of the strife
Remains the Ghurka's kukri knife—
She from whose grey lips came the cry:
"Guardian of Liberty am I—
"Civilization's queen"—who wears
A chain of white men's heads and ears!

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